The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869. NUMBER 35.

FOREIGN.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in Spain.

Napoleon's Reform Project.

Three Hundred Miners Killed in Saxony.

France.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

THE OXFORD BOAT RACE.

LONDON, August 3.

[illegible]

The Harvard crew were out again last evening on the Thames. [illegible]

THE YACHT DAUNTLESS.

The American yacht Dauntless is in the harbor [illegible]

A SHIPWRECKED CREW SAVED.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.

Captain Kendrick and crew, of the bark Ontario, [illegible]

Spain.

MADRID, August 3.

[illegible]

THE CROPS.

Reports from Various Points.

[illegible]

THE WOOL INTEREST.

Second Annual Exposition of Textile Fabrics at Cincinnati.

Opening Ceremonies at Pike's Music Hall.

Speeches of Governor Hayes, Jesse McAllister, of Chicago, and Others.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, August 3.

[illegible]

ENTRIES.

There are nearly 800 entries; sixty since last night. To-night the books close against entries. Four power looms will work to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Committee of Reception to-morrow will show the visitors the suburbs, visiting Geo. H. Pendleton, Messrs. Probasco and Resor. Thursday Eden Park will be visited, also Walnut Hills and Avondale.

RECEPTION.

James H. Laws gave a reception to the contributors to the exposition to-night. Governor Hayes was among the guests. The party was serenaded.

KENTUCKY.

Drowning Case—Outrages Committed by Regulators in Casey County.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Preparations for the Meeting of the National Irish Emigration Society at St. Louis—Customs Receipts.

[illegible]

Tobacco Fair at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

CUBA.

Accounts of Recent Engagements.

Large Number of Spanish Prisoners in the Rebels' Hands.

General Sickles' Negotiations for the Independence of the Island.

Propositions Laid Before the Spanish Government.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, August 3.

ARMS FOR CUBA.

The Spanish Consul was negotiating to-day for 10,000 rifles for Cuba, but has not concluded the contract.

FENIANS.

[illegible]

WALL STREET.

[illegible]

RAILROAD PURCHASE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

TAMMANY RESOLVES AS TO THE DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[illegible]

SAMANA.

[illegible]

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

[illegible]

SEIZURE OF SPANISH GUNBOATS.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Startling Disclosures Concerning the Plans of the Stokes Party—Stokes Said to be Preparing to Set Up a State Government of His Own.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

[illegible]

OMAHA.

Probably Fatal Fall from a Window—Reduction in Freight Charges on the Pacific Railroad—An Indian Attempts Suicide.

[illegible]

QUINCY.

Three Persons Drowned—Railroad Accident—The Weather.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BUFFALO PARK ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

QUOITING.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

AQUATICS.

[illegible]

American Dental Association.

[illegible]

POLICE RAID.

A Heretofore Exempt Institution "Pulled" by Captain Hickey.

"What's Up?"

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Blanks for County Assessment Returns—Treasury Receipts—Eclipse Excursion from St. Louis.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

Election of Congressman in the Mobile District.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Musical Instruments, Strings, Etc.

PIANOS AT COST.

Brass Band Instruments

AT COST.

Bargains Offered to Country Dealers.

Bargains in Violins,

Bargains in Accordeons,

Bargains in Everything in the Music Line.

[illegible]

R. & H. WANGEMAN,

131 Dearborn-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

245 WEST MADISON-ST.,

(THOMPSON'S BLOCK.)

[illegible]

THE LADIES' SEMINARY,

Lake Forest, Ill., near Chicago,

[illegible]

EDWARD P. WESTON, Principal.

Lake Forest Academy,

[illegible]

THE YOUNG LADIES' ATHENÆUM.

[illegible]

Divinity School of Harvard University.

[illegible]

AKRON CEMENT.

UNION Akron Cement Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

AKRON CEMENT,

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

88 Market-st., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

For Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh.

[illegible]

FOR BUFFALO.

DEAN RICHMOND,

WOLVIN, Master,

[illegible]

WANTED.

$15,000 Wanted,

For three years, at 10 per cent, without commissions, upon central unimproved property worth more than double the amount.

WARREN & GOODRICH,

125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

To Booksellers and Stationers.

A competent Salesman desires to make an engagement with a good house. Please address STATIONER, Tribune Office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A SOPRANO SINGER

Wishes situation in a church, where first-class talent will be appreciated. References given. Address SOPRANO, Tribune office.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

LEMUEL HAWLEY.

EDWIN S. HAWLEY.

ELECTRO-THERMAL AND GALVANIC BATHS.

[illegible]

TO BUILDERS.

[illegible]

TRUSSES.

[illegible]

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMITIES.

[illegible]

GOLD PENS.

Gold Pen Manufactory,

[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

Home Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Seven per cent Gold FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New York; Coupons Payable April and October,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

[illegible]

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New York.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

$3,500 Chamber Commerce - $112 per share.

$5,000 Merchants' Ins. Stock $127 per share.

$5,000 Lumbermen's Ins. Stock $100 per share.

$3,000 Lamar Insurance Stock.

$5,000 Chicago Fire Insurance Stock.

$15,000 Five-Year 10 per cent Bonds—semi-annual interest—well secured, at par.

$35,000 Peoria City Bonds, 20 years, 7 per cent semi-annual interest, at 85c.

APPLY TO

FIELD, KING & CO.,

First National Bank Building, Basement.

SHORT LOANS

ON COLLATERALS.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD,

135 LaSalle-st.

Money to Loan,

From three to five years, by

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,

No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TOWNSEND & YALE,

Commission Merchants,

90, 92 and 94 Franklin-st., New York,

149 Devonshire-st., Boston,

Invite the attention of the Jobbing Trade to their large and attractive line of

FANCY KNIT GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Hosiery, Scarfs, Hoods, Shawls &c

Sole Agents for

DOLAN'S PATENT LACE HOOD

NUBIAS.

Also, a full line of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Cardigan Jackets, Buck Gloves, etc.

Sole Agents for the

Lawrence Manufact'g Co.

Cotton and Woollen Hosiery.

PLATT & NEWTON,

Successors to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.,

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF EAST INDIA GOODS,

San Francisco, California.

[illegible]

PIXLEY, HALL & CO.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74, 76 & 78 Michigan-av.,

[illegible]

1856. 1869.

Murry Nelson & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SINCE 1856.

159 Washington-st., Chicago.

MURRY NELSON. [illegible]

MACONDRAY & CO.,

SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

204 and 206 Sansom-st.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Agents Hong Kong Line of Clipper Ships, [illegible]

Importers of China and Japan Teas, and all descriptions of East India and Manila Produce.

Collections made in California, Oregon, China and the East.

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ELMHURST,

Cottage Hill Station, 12 miles west of city limits, 45 minutes from Wells-st. Station.

Choice Building Sites,

[illegible]

JACOB R. SHIPHERD,

135 and 137 LaSalle-st.

Corner Lot on North LaSalle-st.,

[illegible]

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FISH.

The wants of the people must be supplied. We have on hand and for sale low,

1,000 Kits No. 1 Whitefish, 15 lbs.

1,000 Kits No. 1 Trout, 15 lbs.

500 Kits No. 1 Pickerel, 15 lbs.

DIX & CASE,

Wholesale Fish Dealers,

47 South Water-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

AT WILSON BROS'.

124 & 126 DEARBORN-ST.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Sup't.

VINEGAR.

[illegible]

LEAD AND OIL.

CHICAGO

LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

Bar Lead, Pig Lead,

Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR BOILED LINSEED OIL.

[illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

CHICAGO

SHOT TOWER COMPANY,

[illegible]

Drop and Buck Shot, Bulls and Bar Lead.

[illegible]

STATIONERY GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

[illegible]

WRITING PAPERS,

WRITING PAPERS,

[illegible]

SCHOOL SLATES,

SCHOOL SLATES,

[illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

HARDWARE.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware & Metals,

179 and 181 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

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Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,

Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to

WM. C. DOW.

No. 116 LaSalle-st.

NEW HOTEL,

OR FOR

Business Purposes.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

Stores 38 and 40 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

WM. C. DOW

116 LaSalle-st.

MEDICAL.

STORY'S

CATHARTIC CANDY

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM!

[illegible]

SUSPENDERS.

SAWYER & JUDSON,

AGENTS FOR THE

Nashawannuck M'f'g Co.'s

SUSPENDERS, FRILLS AND WEBS,

AND

Russell M'f'g Co.'s Suspenders.

84 Chambers-st., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

PUBLIC HOUSES.

YOSEMITE HOUSE,

Main-st., Stockton, Cal.

Alex. McBean, Proprietor.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

STOVES AND RANGES.

PRICE REDUCED!!

MAGEE RANGE,

[illegible]

M. W. LESTER & CO.

PROFESSIONAL.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

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[illegible]

Parts of a year at same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

[illegible]

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

[illegible]

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE'S CONVICTION.

Judge Jameson's decision in the case (virtually) of Whitehouse vs. Cheney was orally rendered yesterday, the more elaborate written statement of the points and authorities being still in course of preparation. The Judge sustains each of the leading points made by Mr. Cheney's counsel against the mode of proceeding fallen into by the Bishop's court, viz.:

1. That the Bishop violated the Church canon in instituting proceedings for trial upon his own allegation that he was "credibly informed" of the alleged offences of Mr. Cheney, when the canon requires that he shall be informed by "a majority of the vestry," by "three presbyters of the church," or by "public rumor." As he must be informed in the mode required by the canon, or he has no authority to institute the trial in the absence of such information, his attempt to put the defendant upon trial was without jurisdiction, and void.

2. That the Bishop violated the Church canon in not allowing the accused a full twenty days, but only seventeen, in which to select five persons from among the eight nominated by the Bishop to constitute the court. As this also was a step necessary to give jurisdiction, proceeding without it rendered the court and all its subsequent acts void.

3. That the Bishop or his court violated the Church canon in failing to give an additional notice of trial of thirty days after the selection of the court, before proceeding to trial. This objection goes also to the jurisdiction, and renders the further proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court void.

4. That the Ecclesiastical Court erred in denying to the accused the information as to whether the members of the court had formed and expressed an opinion, or, in substance, prejudged the case in advance of hearing it. A court thus "organized to convict" is not tolerated under any system of law whatever, whether canonical or civil, but is manifestly an outrage against that abstract justice which all courts purport to be organized to obtain. The best legal authorities of the Church itself denounce such a formation of a court as illegal and oppressive.

5. That the Ecclesiastical Court erred and violated the canons of the Church in placing Mr. Cheney on trial at all upon a charge which did not specify when the alleged offence was committed, nor the names of the witnesses to be called against him. Such a charge does not give the accused that notice, which is the object of every presentment or indictment, which will enable him to prepare for trial. No man can come to trial prepared to prove or disprove all the acts he may have committed within two years. A naked charge that an offence was committed within six months or two years, without stating when, is denounced by Mr. Murray Hoffman and other writers on canonical law as equivalent to no charge at all, as it affords no clue by which the defendant may summon witnesses or prepare for trial.

Upon each of these five points singly Judge Jameson would have restrained the Ecclesiastical Court from proceeding further, since either of itself deprived it of all jurisdiction. The Judge then stated that it might fairly be presumed that a court which was riding rough-shod over the law of the Church under which it pretended to act might fairly be presumed to intend the worst, viz., to depose Mr. Cheney from the ministry. The mere position of a professional man as a lawyer of a certain bar, physician of a certain guild, or minister of a certain church, is a temporality which the courts of various States have decided deserves protection at the hands of the civil tribunals, though it be not shown that a salary, residence or other direct pecuniary benefit results from the position. But in this case the result of the judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court would be to the income and profession of the accused like cutting off his arms. He could not even accept a call from a Church in another diocese. His present congregation could not continue to hear him without subjecting themselves to punishment by the Bishop. Hence there was no doubt that the case affected temporal and property rights in the most serious manner, and a mandamus or other remedy would come too late. This completed the chain of concurrent grounds for interference, viz.:

1. The Ecclesiastical Court was proceeding wholly in violation of ecclesiastical law;

2. The result of their proceedings would seriously affect the accused in his rights of property and business; and,

3. No other remedy save an injunction would act efficiently. Hence the injunction was made perpetual. It is understood that the Bishop will appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, in which event no further hearing can be had until next January. The net result of the Bishop's motion is to bring clearly before the public mind the question of the exact extent of the powers of an Ecclesiastical Court, and to obtain from one of our ablest Judges, himself an Episcopalian, the clear statement that, without speaking invidiously, a Bishop's court "is no more in the eyes of the law than a base ball club or a lyceum."

The result is valuable as showing how fortunate it is for our country that no Ecclesiastical Courts have any authority over temporalities. The canonical importance of the word "regenerate," at which the Bishop strains, is an ecclesiastical gnat of very small proportions. But the attempt to ruin a laborious, conscientious and efficient co-worker in Christ's vineyard; to drive him out from the shade of the vines he has planted, and to which the Head of the Church has given abundant increase and blessing,—and to do this by flagrant violations of the fundamental law of the Church itself,—is a moral monstrosity. It is no part of the mission of the public press to discuss the religious [illegible] of a given [illegible]; but, [illegible], we venture to say that it is "swallowing a camel" without stopping to pick out the bones.

THE REHM-HAGENLOCH VERDICT.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the homicide of Hagenloch by Rehm render the following verdict, which bears internal evidence of a strong desire to screen the survivor in this encounter. They say:

> "We, the jury, find that the said Michael Hagenloch came to his death from injuries received from a knife in the hands of Jacob Rehm, senior; and that the deed was done under great excitement, and after being assaulted with a tumbler by the said Michael Hagenloch; and, as we are not fully convinced from the testimony that said Jacob Rehm was justified in using a knife on the said Michael Hagenloch, we would ask that he be committed to the County Jail until the case can be investigated by the legal authorities."

The only circumstances which could justify Rehm in "using a knife" on Hagenloch were where he had apparent ground to fear that Hagenloch would otherwise take his own (Rehm's) life. It is impossible to tell from the evidence which party first drew deadly weapons.

The homicide was the apparent result of [illegible], induced by over-drinking, on the part of both parties, and rather more [illegible] the survivor [illegible] the presence of concealed weapons [illegible] law [illegible] murder [illegible] the criminal law [illegible] insanity [illegible] drunkenness, is no [illegible] for the commission of [illegible] deemed to be in self-defence are rendered unjustifiable by the fact that the accused had no business to be then and there committing the crime in which the encounter occurred. The accused, Rehm, had no business to be carrying secret weapons, and whatever followed from this habit is the result of deliberate criminal intent, however suddenly and unexpectedly the immediate occasion arose. Nor is it any legal defence or justification that in this instance Hagenloch had first struck Rehm with a tumbler. The remedy for one who is struck with a tumbler is not to stab with a knife, but to procure the arrest and punishment of the striker. Without wishing to prejudge the case of the accused, we deem it our duty to say that the practice of discharging, without punishment, the authors of such assaults, is the most fruitful source of the crimes themselves. Rehm perhaps kills Hagenloch because he knows that if Hagenloch were arrested for striking him with a tumbler he would not be punished. If Rehm goes unpunished, it is notice to all who quarrel hereafter that the man who can make the first stab is in the safest position, as his adversary cannot then punish him, and the law will not. What is this but an incentive to murder?

THE TRADE OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The completion of the railway to the Pacific, while it opens the route for the great trade from Asia to all parts of the world, is, in the present, the extension of the facilities of commerce and production to a new, vast, and hitherto secluded portion of our own country. The commerce between Chicago, and even that part of the country lying between the Missouri River and Laramie plains, will exceed ten-fold, during the next ten years, our entire trade with China; and when to this is added the future trade with Colorado, Utah and Nevada, on the south of the railway, and Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, on the north, the trade with Asia, however valuable, will be comparatively but a small contribution to the national wealth. It is but a few years since the railway system of Chicago was extended to Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas; a still shorter period has passed since Minnesota was embraced in the iron band; and these States until thus connected were more remote from trade,—more remote in the means and opportunities of an exchange of commodities,—than Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada are to-day. The opening of the railway is but an extension of the commercial circuit of which Chicago is the centre. It is the extension, to a hitherto closed region, of the means of sending their products to market, and of receiving other needed commodities in exchange. These States and Territories, rich in their inexhaustible mineral treasures, are destined to be as productive in other particulars as their more Eastern neighbors. The hand of industry, which has made the sage-brush land of Utah as productive as the prairie of Iowa or Minnesota, will, with little delay, and at no very great cost, turn the mountain streams and spring rivulets through and over the now arid plains, and the sage will give place to timothy; the desert will bring forth corn and wheat; and herds of beeves will be fattened on the fields now sterile. Into this vast region of gold and iron, silver and lead, and of coal, will pour a hardy and thrifty population. From Europe and Asia will come the labor that is to work the mines, irrigate the land, cultivate the soil, build the roads, and swell the volume of national wealth.

There is no need of any rivalry or jealousy, between Chicago and San Francisco, as to which shall supply this country, and which receive in exchange its products. That will be settled by laws which cannot be controlled by either city. San Francisco, to supply this country, must in turn be supplied by the isthmus or Cape Horn route. If San Francisco can furnish Nevada with what Nevada wants cheaper than Chicago can, then the trade will go there; if not, and Chicago can undersell San Francisco in Virginia City, then the trade will come here. San Francisco stands towards Chicago in this respect just as Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Milwaukee, or Detroit does for the trade of the Northwestern States. Wherever the producer of gold, silver, lead, wheat, corn, fruit, hides, or other products can get the most iron, cloth, furniture, butter, hardware, machinery, or tools in exchange therefor, to that place he will take his property for exchange. It has been by the operation of this invariable law that the trade of Michigan, Indiana, part of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Western Missouri, and of the greater part of Illinois, has been centred in Chicago. We buy all these States and parts of States have to sell and give them in exchange more of such things as they need than they can get elsewhere. The same reason has made Chicago the market and the source of supply of Nebraska and Montana, and will of Colorado, Nevada and all the States and Territories lying east of the Sierra Nevada. Cheap freights and abundant freights both ways, speedy sales and quick returns, will command the market at all times and under all circumstances. The outer trade of San Francisco must be with the Asiatic countries. The productions of the States between the Missouri River and Sacramento, with the exception of silver, will not be of that character which will find an export market in San Francisco. But in Chicago the case is different. There is not an article which is grown, produced or manufactured in any part of the habitable globe that cannot find a market in Chicago; and the reason is that the trade of this city is not of a merely local character, but includes the supply of one-third the people of the country, embracing in that number men of every nationality, and engaged in every trade and industry known to civilized man.

When this newly-opened country is filled, as it will be very soon, with a producing population, its wants will be great, and its productions still greater. The immediate line of the road will, of course, be first settled, but already, in localities where a year ago there was no evidence of the presence of man, there are now villages and hamlets and growing towns, not alone on the line of the railway, but back from five to ten miles, upon spots favorable for industrial pursuits, and supplied with natural facilities for production. Magnificent as is the idea of opening up a commercial intercourse with the empires of Asia, the commerce and productions of this empire at our door, peopled with our own people, and covered with our own flag, is far more grand, not only in the future, but even in the immediate present.

In the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Tribune of this date we publish a very complete article upon the eclipse of the sun which occurs on Saturday next. The paper is illustrated by diagrams and tables showing the course of the eclipse across the States of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana; the places where the eclipse will be total; the time of the greatest obscuration in each county in this State; the proportion of the sun's disc that will be obscured; a special calculation of the phase of eclipse in this city; the stars and planets visible near the sun; a clear explanation of the conditions under which the moon's shadow sweeps across the earth, with much else that is both interesting and instructive upon the general subject of eclipses and the particular phenomena to be observed on the 7th instant. The article, with all its diagrams and tables, has been prepared with great care by E. Colbert, the Commercial Editor of The Chicago Tribune, the author of a recent valuable work, "Astronomy without a Telescope." In thus laying before the readers of this paper so complete a treatise, we enable them to make intelligent observations of an event rare in any single life, and which, when observed at all, is generally watched with ignorant curiosity. Such, at least, will not be the mood of our readers who avail themselves of the instruction which we have had prepared for them, and which we are sure they will be glad to receive on so attractive a subject.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

It is expected that Queen Victoria will [illegible]

[illegible] Jackson has just received a bequest of $10,000.

[illegible]

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN!

The Great Astronomical Event of the Age.

The Sun Obscured on the 7th of this Month, to all Parts of the United States.

The Eclipse Total in the Northwestern and Central States—Path of the Moon's Shadow Across the Continent—Map of its Course Through Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.

Phases of the Eclipse, as It Will be Seen in Chicago.

Planets and Stars Visible at the Time of Greatest Obscuration—Phenomena of the Eclipse—Astronomical Observations and Stations.

What We May Expect to Learn—The Search for Planetoids Between Mercury and the Sun—Nature of the Solar Light.

An eclipse of the sun will occur on the 7th of August which will be visible to all parts of the United States, unless where the sky may be clouded, and will be total to a large extent of territory, the total phase extending over a belt of about one hundred and fifty-six miles in breadth, and stretching very nearly half way around the globe, or about 12,100 miles. The area of the belt of total eclipse will, therefore, be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 square miles.

So important an eclipse is very rare. There has been no total eclipse visible in the United States since the year 1834, and none will be visible during the present century after this year. The event will, therefore, be witnessed with great interest by astronomers, and extensive preparations are made for observing it under the most favorable circumstances. Most of our professional astronomers will take position at different points along the path of the umbra (the total eclipse), and many thousands of amateurs will witness the interesting phenomena with more or less of intelligence, but with an absorbing interest in every case.

The central line of the eclipse will commence at sunrise in west longitude 165¾ degrees from Washington, and north latitude 52 degrees 45 minutes. This point falls in Russian Asia (Siberia). From this beginning, the line will curve to the northeast, through Behring's Sea, touching the northern coast of St. Lawrence Island, pass eastward up the middle of Norton Sound, and strike the coast of the United States in north latitude 65 degrees 42 minutes, and some 520 miles north of the extremity of the Alaskan Peninsula. Thence it will pass inland, running about 40 miles north of Mount St. Elias; thence nearly southeast across the British Possessions, skirting the north side of British Columbia, and enter the United States in longitude 30 degrees 10 minutes; thence across the northeastern corner of Montana Territory, and through the middle of its eastern border, diagonally across Dakota Territory, passing about 35 miles northeast of Yankton; it crosses the Missouri in latitude 43 degrees 20 minutes, into Minnesota, and runs across the southwestern part of that State, leaving it at the junction of the Big Sioux and the Inyan Reakah Rivers, and crosses the Missouri at its junction with the Northwestern corner of Sioux County, Iowa; thence diagonally across that State to the Mississippi near Fort Madison, at its intersection with the northern line of Hancock County, Illinois; runs just north of Springfield, and crosses into Indiana 11 miles northeast of Vincennes; thence into Kentucky, passing some 12 miles south of Louisville; thence crosses the Cumberland Mountains at Crank's Gap into Virginia, through the extreme northeast corner of Tennessee; thence over the Alleghanies and Grandfather Mountain, through Carthage, in North Carolina, and into the Atlantic Ocean, passing some 20 miles south of Cape Lookout; thence across the Atlantic to east longitude 9 degrees 52 minutes, and latitude 21 degrees 15 minutes, where it ends at sunset, at 50 minutes past 4 o'clock in the evening.

The moon's shadow will sweep over this line at the rate of about 2,390 miles per hour. The shadow will be nearly circular; its semi-diameter at the distance of 90 degrees west from Washington will be 79¼ English miles; opposite Chicago it will be 78 miles. Chicago lies 40 miles outside the northern edge of the path traversed by the shadow.

The United States Naval Department at Washington has issued the following list of cities and towns in the States, near which the central line will run. The list commences east and runs westward:

Leesburg, N. C.
Magnolia, N. C.
Clinton, N. C.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Carthage, N. C.
Lexington, N. C.
Mocksville, N. C.
Wilkesboro, N. C.
Boon, N. C.
Blountville, Tenn.
Taylorsville, Tenn.
Kingsport, Tenn.
Union, Tenn.
Estillville, Va.
Bristol, Va.
Mt. Pleasant, Ky.
Manchester, Ky.
Mount Vernon, Ky.
Harrisburg, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.
Corydon, Ind.
Newton, Ind.
Mayville, Ind.
Maysville, Ind.
Brownsville, Ind.
Washington, Ind.
Robinson, Ind.
Greenup, Ill.
Shelbyville, Ill.
[illegible], Ill.
Springfield, Ill.
Petersburg, Ill.
Bath, Ill.
Macomb, Ill.
La Harpe, Ill.
Burlington, Iowa.
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Fairfield, Iowa.
Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Monroe, Iowa.
Mitchellville, Iowa.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Boonesboro, Iowa.
New Munich, Iowa.
Lake City, Iowa.
Cherokee, Iowa.

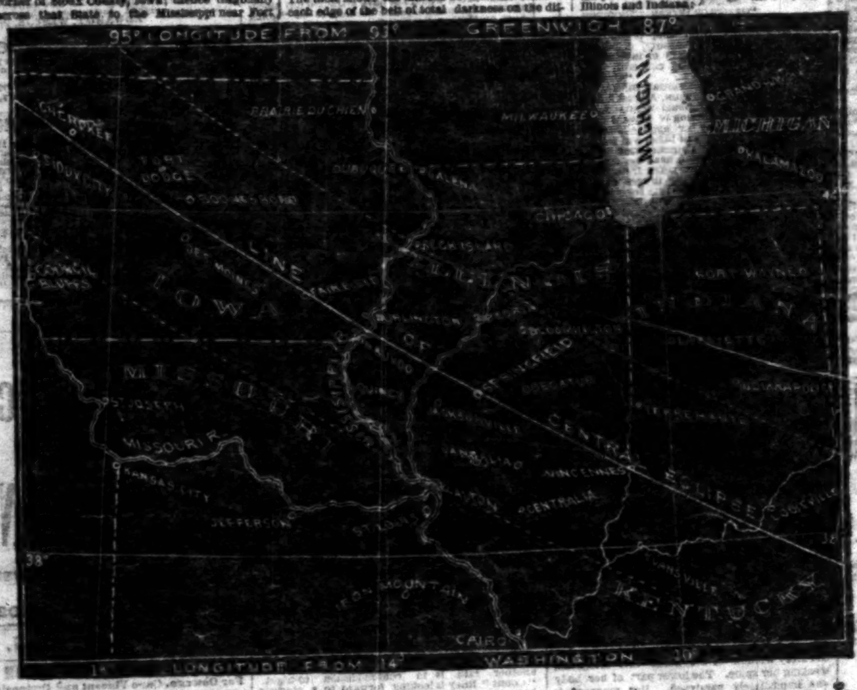
The following table has been constructed for the purpose of enabling the reader to trace the course and extent of the total eclipse across this continent, or any part of the same, which may be done very nearly by laying off points on any correct map and joining these points by curved lines. The table shows the latitude of the centre and of each edge of the belt of total darkness on the different meridian circles from Washington. West of the Missouri these points are given only for each five degrees of longitude; for the more thickly settled portions of the continent they are given for every degree of longitude. The table also gives the local time for the exact middle of the eclipse at each point on the central line, and the instant of total eclipse at each limit.

[illegible]	South'n Limit.		Central Line.		North'n Limit.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The duration of the total eclipse at any point on this continent on the central line varies from 3 minutes 47½ seconds, in longitude 56 degrees, to about 2¾ minutes. The following shows the time of duration at several points of longitude, and the time may be found very nearly by proportion for any place between the points designated:

Longitude.		Longitude.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following diagram shows, on a small scale, the path of the eclipse across the States of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana:



We herewith present a more detailed sketch of the path of the total eclipse through the States [illegible]

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

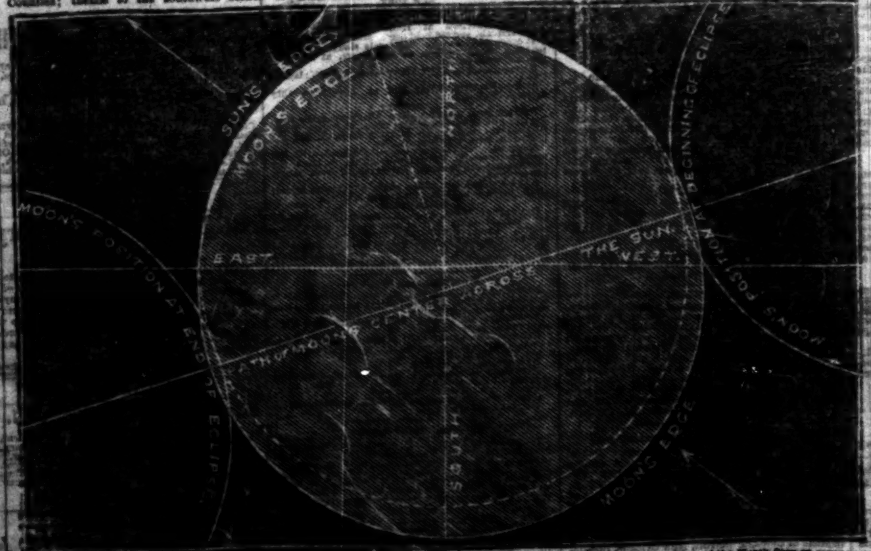
[illegible]

EASTWARD.

[illegible]

PARTIAL ECLIPSE.

[illegible]



[illegible]

... moon will gradually obscure more and more of the sun's surface, till, at 1¾ minutes past 5 o'clock, the relative apparent positions of the luminaries will be as represented in the second part of the diagram, the moon covering the sun, except a narrow crescent on the northern side, while the moon will lap over the sun on the southern side as shown. The calculated width of the luminous line, at the instant of greatest obscuration, is but 50¾ seconds of space, or one part in 37¾ of the apparent diameter of the sun, while it will extend about one-third of the distance around the disc. There will, however, be a pale circlet of light extending all around the remaining two-thirds of the sun's disc. This is called the "corona." It is a portion of the sun's luminous envelope, or atmosphere. The corona will be visible round the entire circumference in places where the eclipse is total.

At the time of greatest obscuration at Chicago, the centres of the luminaries will be 20¾ degrees above the horizon, and a little to the south of west. The point where the visible surface of the sun is widest will be 13 degrees to the east of north; but it must be borne in mind that the direction "north" is to be understood as towards the North Pole of the heavens. If the diagram be turned round so that the two arrows point towards the zenith, the position will represent the appearance to the spectator, who will then be looking nearly due west, with the south point of the compass on his left hand, and the north on his right.

During 56 minutes and 20 seconds more, the moon will slowly move away from the central point, till the instant of last contact, shown on the right-hand side of the diagram, which will occur at 8 minutes and 20 seconds past 6 o'clock in the evening, when the moon will be eleven degrees above the horizon, and one point to the north of west. She will set west-northwest, immediately after the sun.

The total duration of the eclipse at Chicago will thus be 1 hour, 58 minutes and 2 seconds. In the diagram the sun is represented as stationary during the whole time, and the diagonal line represents the relative path of the moon's centre across his disc. Southward from the Court House the visible portion of the sun's disc at the central point will decrease as the distance increases; northward it will increase with the distance, and the duration of the eclipse will correspondingly diminish.

The following are the principal data for the middle of the Eclipse, as visible at the Court House, Chicago:

Longitude from Greenwich 87d. [illegible] West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North latitude	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geocentric latitude	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Time at Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Time at Chicago, Aug. 7, P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun's Right Ascension	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun's Declination	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun's Semi-diameter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon's Right Ascension	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon's Parallax in do.—minus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon's Declination North	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon's Parallax in do.—minus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon's Apparent Hour Angle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon's Altitude	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon's Semi-Diameter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Difference in Rt. Asc.: Moon west	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Difference in Declination: Moon S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Distance of Centres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun's edge projects (13 deg. e. of n.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arc of Sun's Circumference visible	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon overlaps Sun (13 deg. West of South)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago is 40 miles distant from the nearest point in the line of the Northern limit.

IN ILLINOIS.

The following table shows more particularly the time of the centre of the eclipse, where total, and the time of greatest obscuration, where partial, for the centre of each county in the State of Illinois, unless some large town, not in the centre, be named. It also shows the portion of the sun's disc covered, in digits, and decimal parts of digits. In the northern counties the sun's northern edge will be visible; in the southern counties the southern edge will be visible, at the instant of greatest obscuration:

County.	Town.	Time P. M. H.	M.	Phase.
Jo Daviess	Galena	4	58½	11.95 N.
Rock Island	Rock Island	4	59	Total
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total
Henderson	E. Burlington	4	58	Total
Hancock	Carthage	4	59	Total
Hancock	Nauvoo	4	57½	Total
Adams	Quincy	4	59	Total
Stephenson	Freeport	5	[illegible]	11.8 N.
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	5	[illegible]	11.96 N.
Whiteside	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	11.9 N.
Henry	Nor. east cor.	5	[illegible]	11.96 N.
Henry	Geneseo	5	1	Total
Warren	Monmouth	5	[illegible]	Total
Knox	Galesburg	5	[illegible]	Total
McDonough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

ASTRONOMICAL PARTIES.

[illegible]

Abingdon, Va.—A party of the U. S. N., names not given.

The following instructions by the United States Observatory Directors have been issued to meteorological observers along the line of totality:

"As the United States Naval Observatory is to have all its available force in the field, expecting to contribute its full share of labor on this occasion, it is desirable that, during the eclipse of the sun, meteorological observations should be made within the belt of totality, with a barometer, a dry-bulb thermometer, a wet-bulb thermometer, a solar thermometer, with blackened bulb, enclosed, if possible, in a glass cylinder from which air has been exhausted, and an actinometer.

"The barometer should be suspended in the shade, and, if provided with a thermometer, the temperature should be determined at each reading. The dry and wet-bulb thermometers should be suspended in the shade in such a manner as to prevent, as far as possible, the abnormal influence of radiation from the surrounding bodies, and at the same time secure a free circulation of the air. The solar thermometer should be placed in slender wooden crutches, about six inches above the green grass of a field of lawn, and in a locality where the direct solar rays shall reach it from sunrise to sunset.

"Observations with the actinometer should be made in the open air, and the bulb should, as far as practicable, be protected from the influence of air currents.

"If possible, observations should be made at each hour of the day and night of the 6th, 7th and 8th of August, beginning at midnight of the 6th.

"If observations cannot be made during the night, great care should be taken to make them carefully at each hour of the day.

"A careful statement of the character of the weather should be made at each observation.

"On the 7th of August observations with the actinometer should begin at 10 a. m., and be made at intervals of thirty minutes until the first contact of the limbs of the sun and moon, when they should be continued at intervals of ten minutes until the last contact, or until sunset. One observation should be made, if practicable, during totality.

"The barometer should be taken at intervals of twenty minutes while any portion of the sun is eclipsed, and once during totality.

"The thermometers should be observed at intervals of ten minutes during the eclipse, and once during totality.

"The time of the beginning of the total observation should be carefully noted by the clock or watch by which the meteorological observations are timed."

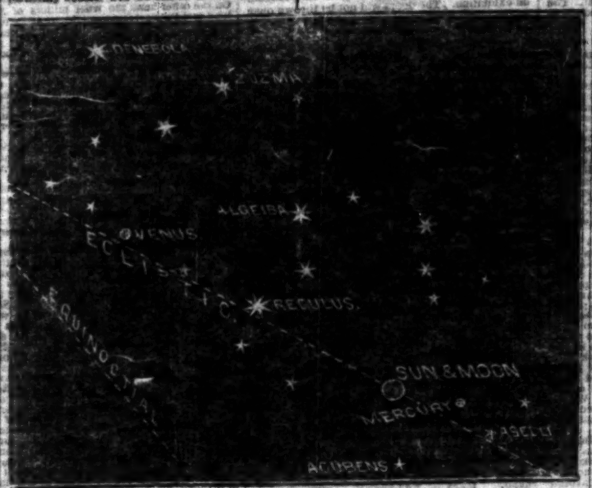
STARS AND PLANETS VISIBLE.

The eclipse not being total at Chicago, it may be that the fixed stars will be scarcely visible, in the neighborhood of the sun; but some of the planetary bodies will be visible with the naked eye in the sky, should the atmosphere be favorable, and near the [illegible] of the total eclipse the stars, and three of the planets, will be seen as in the night time. The following diagram shows the principal celestial objects as they will be situated with respect to the sun at the middle of the eclipse at Chicago. (The diagram will answer very nearly for any place within the limits of the first map).

The diagonal line in the lower left-hand corner represents a portion of the celestial equator, coinciding with the plane of the earth's equator. The longest diagonal line represents a portion of the ecliptic, or apparent path of the sun among the fixed stars. The place of the sun, at the time of the middle of eclipse, is shown; it is 136 degrees 24 minutes from the vernal equinox, or in 15 degrees 24 minutes of the sign Leo. The fixed star, Regulus, of the first magnitude, is in 28 degrees of the same sign, with 27½ minutes of north latitude; the star is, therefore, 13¼ degrees east of the place of the sun, the distance being about one-fourth greater than that between the two stars which form the top of the Dipper. Regulus is the brightest star in the constellation of the Lion, and is noticeable also as forming the extremity of the handle in the well-known sickle-shaped group shown in the diagram. The other stars may be easily located. The comparative magnitude is indicated in the diagram by the number of rays.

The planet Mercury will be in 10 degrees 15 minutes of the sign Leo, with 1¼ degrees of north latitude from the ecliptic, and will be visible about 6 degrees west of the sun. Venus will be visible in 9 degrees 47 minutes of the sign Virgo, with 1¼ degrees of north latitude, or 24¼ degrees east of the sun,—being about the same distance from him as that between the star in the end of the Dipper handle and the one at the other side of the bowl. Thirty-two degrees beyond Venus, in the same direction, the planet Mars will be visible. Jupiter will be below the western horizon.

The most remarkable of these objects will be the planet Mercury. He is always so near the sun as to be seen with difficulty, and very many students of astronomy have never succeeded in catching a glimpse of the glittering wanderer. It is related that Copernicus regretted, when near his end, that he had never been able to obtain a view of the planet which millions will probably be able to see on the 7th of August with the naked eye.



NEW PLANETS.

Astronomers will note scientifically the appearance of Mercury; but they will look with much greater anxiety for other worlds, as yet unseen by mortal vision. It was announced some ten years ago that certain observed changes in the position of the orbit of Mercury were probably due to the attraction of a number of smaller bodies revolving in an orbit between him and the sun. The causes which prevent Mercury from being seen operate still more disadvantageously in regard to these interior planets (if such there be), and there is no hope of seeing upon them other than with [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL PHENOMENA.

[illegible]

THE MOON'S ORBIT.

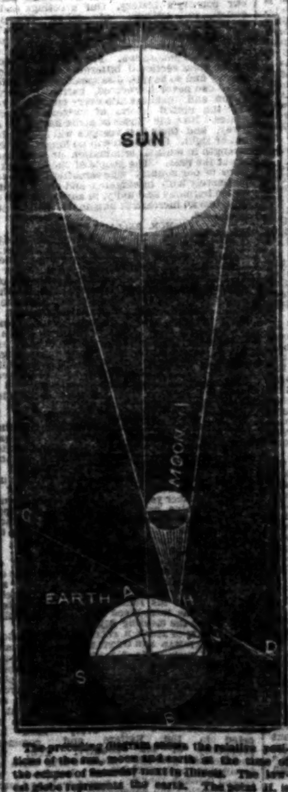
[illegible]

THE MOON'S SHADOW.

[illegible]

... the earth once each month, the average time of her revolution from any position as referred to the sun, to the same position again, being 29.53 days, or a little more than 29 days and a half. That she is a dark body is proved by the fact that we only see that portion of her surface on which the light falls from the sun. One-half of her surface is constantly illuminated, but when she is nearly between the earth and sun her illuminated side is turned from us, and we see only a dark mass, partially outlined by a thin streak of light, which is reflected from the edge of her enlightened [illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

August 7, Greenwich mean time:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

... it off and you have the position as it would be if the eclipse occurred here at noon, the reader looking west. But the sun will be within 21 degrees of the horizon at the time, and to represent this it will be necessary to bend the paper on the line C D letting the lower part hang perpendicularly, while the upper part leans back about three-quarters of the angle towards the horizon. S represents the South Pole; N the North Pole, and A B corresponds to the position of the earth's equator. The sun's declination being 16 degrees 18 minutes [illegible] seconds north, the sun will be vertical at noon in that number of degrees and minutes of north latitude. The moon's declination being 16 degrees, 41½ minutes, is greater than that of the sun, and she therefore lies north of the line joining the centres of the earth and sun, and for the same reason her shadow falls farther north than the vertical line, while the apex reaches beyond the earth's surface, giving a considerable breadth where it strikes the ground. The shadow advances (east) towards the spectator, because the moon moves faster than the sun in that direction among the fixed stars, but both the sun and moon appear to move in the opposite direction (westward), because the earth's motion on her axis (N. S.) is from A towards the east.

The reader may grasp the phenomenon with tolerable exactness if he can consider himself as standing near the sun at the time of the eclipse, and able from that position to watch the compound motion of the earth and her satellite. He would see both bodies as nearly circular, because their illuminated surfaces would be turned directly towards him. The moon's apparent diameter would be little more than one-fourth of that of the earth. The moon would pass across the larger body, and her shadow would sweep across the earth's surface—like a black patch, while the earth would be seen to rotate on her own axis in the same direction as the shadow was moving. The motion of the shadow would be something like that of the cloud-shadows sometimes seen flitting along, but much more rapid than they. The reader may now mentally resume his position on the earth's surface, and consider that as the point of observation.

When at the time of an eclipse, the apex of the shadow reaches farther than the earth's surface, the eclipse is total, because the observer, being within the shadow, the apparent diameter of the moon is greater than that of the sun, and completely hides it from view. When the luminaries are both nearly at their mean (average) distances from the earth, their apparent diameters are equal, and the apex of the shadow just touches the surface, reducing the limit of the total eclipse to a mere line. If the conical shadow be shorter than the average, the apex does not reach the surface, and to an observer in the line of the shadow the apparent diameter of the moon is less than that of the sun. In this case, when the centres of the luminaries are in the same line with the eye of the observer, the sun's edge is seen shining out all around the moon for some seconds, the breadth of the luminous ring being greater in proportion to the shortness of the shadow. When the shadow is the shortest possible, [illegible] miles long, the apparent breadth of this ring is 1 minute [illegible] seconds of arc. This phenomenon is called an "annular" eclipse, from the Latin word annulus—a ring.

An observer on the earth's surface, anywhere within the track of the shadow, will see the sun entirely covered by the moon, or the moon entirely surrounded by the sun, according as the shadow reaches the eye or falls short of it. If the observer be some distance outside the path of the shadow, he will then see the moon pass over a portion of the sun's disc, and the eclipse will appear to him to be but partial, as in the case of Chicago, the greatest obscuration for which place on Saturday next, is shown in the second diagram, and the unobscured portion will be greater in proportion as the distance of the observer from the shadow increases. The reason of this will be apparent if we remember that the sun is about 400 times farther than the moon. Let us suppose two objects of such a size as that when one is placed a yard distant from the eye, and the other 400 yards beyond, the nearest object shall seem to just cover the farthest. If, now, the eye be lifted a few inches, the difference in distance will cause a relative lowering of the nearest object, and expose the upper portion of the most distant one. Similarly, if the point of sight be depressed, the lower portion of the most distant object will show out under that which is nearer. Hence, when the observer is south of the total limit, the moon obscures only a part of the sun's northern side, and the contrary. The total width of the band of territory [illegible]

[illegible] comparatively small part of the earth's surface.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Several photographers of this city, Messrs. Fassett, Brand and Carbutt, have signified their intention to proceed to Des Moines to take photographic pictures of the sun's disc during the phase of total eclipse.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Southern Illinois Educational [illegible] will meet August 26.

The Rev. R. C. Swan, of Shawneetown, moves his residence to Carmi. The ladies of the first named place presented him with [illegible] and many handsome gifts.

The Sisters of Mercy will open an academy [illegible] about the 1st prox.

The Hon. Frank Corwin, of Lasalle, [illegible] the last two Legislatures of Illinois, will remove to Ottawa the 1st of September.

IOWA.

The Iowa River rose nine feet in one day last week.

A pelican measuring eight feet six inches from tip to tip of wing, was shot a few days ago in Des Moines County.

A deficiency of $1,[illegible] has been found in the accounts of the City Treasurer of Dubuque, who has asked for time—which has been granted—to straighten up his books. The Treasurer is a Democrat.

One Dr. Bassett came near being mobbed in Washington the other day. He wanted to marry a young lady of that city. She had a repugnance to him, but he turned this dislike to an unnatural affection by drugging her with love-powder in lemonade. The citizens got after the doctor, and he left for parts unknown.

The Hon. Robert Scott, of Le Claire, fell a height of sixteen feet, on Friday last, and was instantly killed. Mr. S. represented Scott County in the Seventh General Assembly.

The Davenport Gazette of the 31 tells the following:

[illegible]

During the storm on the [illegible] lightning struck the dwelling [illegible] in Elyria Township, [illegible] Gearing instantly, and injuring [illegible] years old, who, it is feared [illegible] family, consisting of [illegible] mostly lying on the floor, waiting for [illegible] going to bed. Mrs. Gearing [illegible]. The lightning struck the chimney, [illegible] down the stove-pipe, into the floor, tearing a hole three feet in diameter, and followed the joist where Mr. G. was lying. [illegible] were torn into strings, but she was only stunned, and, on recovering, went to her husband and found him dead. [illegible] three of the children were on fire, which she extinguished, and sent to a neighbor's for help. [illegible] this season, lightning has struck [illegible] neighborhood four times, once killing [illegible] belonging to Mr. Gearing.

MINNESOTA.

Mrs. Cross, a strong-minded widow, owning considerable property in [illegible], Wabashaw County, was called upon a few days ago to turn out and work out her road tax. She replied she would do it herself, and she did.

WISCONSIN.

Robert B. Wentworth is on his way to [illegible] from Oshkosh with a steamer and two barges laden with one million shingles, intending to bring back to Green Bay a cargo of wheat, and thus demonstrate the feasibility of navigation from the Mississippi to the lakes through the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.

Mr. Cundall, the new pastor of [illegible] Church, at Burlington, arrived there on the [illegible] ult., and left his trunks in charge of the [illegible] Agent, Mr. C. retaining the checks. On going for the trunks on the 24th, they were found to have been broken open. One trunk contained the clergyman's manuscripts, a valuable case of [illegible] and choice articles, and his personal clothing. [illegible] was taken out and is gone. [illegible] notes and papers amounting to $1,[illegible]

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

THE TERRITORIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

THE TAZEWELL COUNTY TRAGEDY.

A Deputy Sheriff Killed—Seven Persons Arrested—Lynching of One of the Men by a Mob at Pekin—Three Men Stabbed and One Thought to be Fatally Injured.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, August 2.

One of the most exciting affairs that it has ever been the duty of journalists in this vicinity to record took place near Circleville, a little town about eight miles southeast of Pekin, on last Friday evening. The facts of the case, as our reporter, who was in Pekin on Saturday, learned them from the evidence before the Coroner's jury and from eye witnesses of the affair, are as follows:

On Thursday, Isaac Berry, a member of a large family of that name, residing near Circleville, in company with a stranger called Frank, went to a man named Shaw, whom they supposed to be one of their gang, and proposed to go to the barn of [illegible] that night and steal two sets of harness and a span of horses. Shaw talked with them as though he was with them in heart, but refused to co-operate with them that night, pleading another engagement. As soon as his visitors had departed, Shaw went to Pekin, and notified the authorities there of the intended attempt at robbery, and Marshal A. U. Stone and Policemen Miller and Case went out to lay in wait for the fellows.

For some cause or other the robbery was not attempted, and the officers determined to arrest the men on suspicion, and accordingly did so, finding them at the saloon of Matthew McFarland, in Circleville, and following them to the house of Bill Berry, where they arrested them. They were taken to Pekin and lodged in jail, at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. Early in the morning Attorney [illegible], of Pekin, called on Sheriff Edward Pratt, who resides at the jail, and by dint of threats of prosecution, succeeded in so frightening Pratt, on the grounds that no warrant had been issued for the arrest of the men, and they were illegally held, that he liberated them. They immediately started back to Circleville, and were furnished with arms, as is supposed, by Bill Berry, brother of Ike. During the afternoon, Deputy Sheriff Henry Pratt, George Hinman, jailer, and Radolph Kesler, Deputy Marshal of Pekin, procured warrants, and started for Circleville to arrest the men. They procured the help of Constable W. F. Copes, of Circleville, and the four officers started for the fields. Between 9 and 10 o'clock that evening, they came upon three or four men, on the road a quarter of a mile southeast of the town. The Deputy Sheriff proposed to halt them and examine if they were the men that was wanted. The men started off on a brisk walk and the Sheriff cried out, "Hold on, gentlemen, I want to talk with you a moment." He repeated this a number of times, telling them who he was, and at last commanding them to stop or he would fire. At this the pursued broke into a run, and Pratt fired. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE INDIANS.

Speech of a Winnebago [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW SENSATION.

The Erie Railway [illegible]

[illegible]

CRETE.

Condition of the Christians [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TAZEWELL COUNTY TRAGEDY.

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[illegible]

THE INDIANS.

Speech of a Winnebago Chief.

Superintendent Janney held a council with the Winnebago Indians on the "2d of Sixth Month, 1869," at their reservation in Nebraska, and made a speech to them. The following is the speech of Little Decoria, Chief of the Winnebagoes, in reply to Samuel M. Janney's address:

"FATHER: We are very glad to hear what you have said; much that our father has said has been told us by the father we had before. [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW SENSATION.

[illegible]

CRETE.

Condition of the Christian Beauty [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 3.

There has been no time, since this season of last year, when there was less doing, both in finance and general business, than at present. Money is very easy for short loans, to all borrowers who produce satisfactory collaterals, and most of the banks have more funds than they can find use for. [illegible]

Exchange was weaker to-day, and was sold as low as par in the forenoon, though some subsequent sales were made at 50c per $1,000 premium. [illegible]

The London quotation for bonds was weaker to-day, being 83¾, against 83⅞ yesterday. The New York quotations, however, remain unchanged. [illegible]

The last report of the National Banks made to the Comptroller of the Currency, on June 12, shows that there are but 1,620 of these institutions in existence at the present time, though there were 1,644 doing business last October. [illegible]

The weekly statement of the banks of England and France show that both are gaining largely in specie. [illegible]

The London correspondence of the New York *Financial Chronicle* has the following from a report on the prospect of the English harvest published in a Yorkshire paper of the 16th:

1. That the wheat crop is, on the whole, a deficient one.
2. That barley is also a deficient crop, to, at least, the same extent as wheat.
3. That the crop of oats, though not so generally deficient as that of wheat and barley, is considerably below the average.
4. That beans and peas are an excellent crop, and very much above an average.
5. That potatoes are a good crop.
6. That mangolds and turnips give promise of being a good crop.
7. That clover is a fair crop, and hay an extraordinary great crop.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 3.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above tables were made up: 19 cars wheat; 148 cars and 12,500 bu corn; 47 cars and 1,800 bu oats; 4 cars rye, and 1 car barley. Total, 135,000 bu.

There was a light attendance on 'Change to-day, and a dull set of markets, the bear influence predominating. There was an unusual display of car wheat and corn on the Board, the samples being either very good or very bad, according as they were brought there by parties interested in seeing prices lower or higher.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. A total of five charters was reported, at 4½c by propeller for wheat to Buffalo; 4c for corn by propeller, corn by sail to Buffalo, and wheat by sail to Port Colborne; 3½c for oats to Buffalo by steam, and corn to Port Colborne by sail; and 5c for wheat to Kingston by sail.

Highwines were more active, at unchanged prices. There were several orders on the market, and holders tried to put up quotations, but were unable to do so, with no encouragement from New York. Sales were 400 brls at $1.04, and 300 brls at $1.04½.

Provisions were inactive, but firm, at previous prices. The only order heard of on the market was for mess pork on [illegible] account, for which $32.50 was bid on ordinary brands, and [illegible] on one choice lot. [illegible]

[illegible]

The wool trade presented few if any new features. There was about the usual inquiry for medium and choice lots, and holders were steady and firm in their views at a shade better prices than those current last week. The stocks are gradually increasing.

The nail market was rather quiet, and for Wheeling descriptions prices ruled a trifle easier.

The metal and iron markets were dull for this period of the year, and in some quarters dealers were granting slight concessions.

The coal trade continues slack, but prices have been well sustained all around, and were to-day advanced $1.00 on Lehigh, and on Lackawanna, Scranton and Pittston. Bituminous varieties remain quiet and steady at unchanged prices. We now quote Lehigh at $12.50@14.00; Lackawanna, Scranton and Pittston at $12.50; and Erie and Briar Hill at $9.00.

The past week has witnessed a very marked falling off in the demand for fish, and the market has ruled easier in consequence. Codfish are still scarce, and quotations are little more than nominal at $8.00@8.50. Mackerel are coming forward more freely, and the tendency is to a lower range of prices. Lake fish are plenty, and whitefish and trout have declined 25c per ½ brl.

Good to choice grades of butter have met with a steady, fair demand, and the supply of such continuing moderate, prices have been firmly sustained, sales making readily at 24@27c for qualities suitable for table use, with a few transactions yesterday and to-day at 28@29c for a "gilt-edged" article. Common to fair grades are plenty and in moderate request, and easy at a range of 18@21c.

The inquiry for grain bags is fair and steadily increasing, which imparts a fair tone to the market, and the advance established last week has been thoroughly sustained throughout. Burlaps and gunnies are also in fair demand, and are quite firm. Wool sacks are quoted dull and easy at 65c. Prices range at 49c for Starks, 47½c for Auburn, Lewiston and Fort Pitt, and at 44c for American and Androscoggin.

A proposition was made to-day, which will come before the board for action in ten days, to rescind Rule XIII., which imposes restriction on "corner" operations. We shall print the resolution to-morrow.

A special election was held to-day on 'Change to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the resignation of Mr. G. J. Brine. Mr. G. D. Watkins, of the firm of Walbridge, Watkins & Co., was elected.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, August 3.

Flour steady, quiet. Wheat stronger, No. 2 at $1.56 in store; [illegible]. Corn tame at $1.00@1.07. Oats heavy at 80c. Whisky quiet at $1.10. Pork firm at $33.12½@33.18¾. Lard dull. Gold, 135¾.

CLOSING.

Flour steady, quiet; medium and high lower at $6.60@7.10. Wheat firm, quiet, $1.58; No. 1 at $1.63 [illegible]. Sound corn better at $1.05@1.08. Oats unsettled at [illegible]. Pork nominal at $33.25. Lard quiet. Gold, 135¾.

BUFFALO, August 3.

Market generally dull, nominal. Wheat, $1.41. Corn, 90c. Oats, 78c. Grain in store—Wheat 130,000 bu; corn, 480,000 bu; oats, 250,000 bu. Receipts—Wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 90,000; corn 8,000 bu. Freights, 10½c.

MILWAUKEE, August 3.

Wheat quiet, firm. No. 1 at $1.49; No. 2 at $1.38. Receipts—25,000 bu; shipments none. Freights 4c and 5c.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.

Flour at 24s 6d. Red wheat at 9s 5d; white do at 10s 8d. Corn, European at 28s 9d. Pork, 105s. Lard at 79s.

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Flour at 24s. Red wheat at 9s 5d@9s 7d. Lard at 79s 6d.

LATER.

At the "Open Board" the markets for grain ruled quiet, and prices were a shade easier, No. 2 corn closing at 86c, seller August, and sellers at 87½c, seller last half. No. 2 spring wheat was quiet at $1.34@1.34¼, seller August. Oats sold at unchanged prices. No demand for grain-carrying vessels. Nothing done at the Evening Board.

Hogs were in large supply and dull at a further decline, the bulk of the sales making at a reduction of 25@35c from the prices current on Saturday last. The market closed weak at $8.00@9.75, with 3,500 left over unsold. The cattle market was dull and drooping. The supply was not large, but in the absence of any considerable demand, sales dragged heavily, and prices were barely sustained. We quote at $3.00@7.25.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 3.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 3.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 3.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

SHEEP—There was a short supply in the market to-day, and, under a fair demand, prices were firm and a shade higher. [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 3.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles and lath during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LUMBER—The week under review has been a decidedly gloomy one for the lumber merchants of Chicago. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, August 3—Evening.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—11:30 a. m.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Grocery Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....August 3.

[illegible]

CLEARED.....August 3.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity or Epileptic Fits ensue.

For Non-Retention

OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Enfeebled and Delicate

CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

Take No More Unpleasant

And unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

The Glory of Man is Strength;

therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Shattered Constitutions

Restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

And IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu,

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

URINARY ORGANS,

WHETHER EXISTING IN

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the

Health and Happiness,

and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upward of 19 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York,

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

PILES

Warner's Pile Remedy is the only article known to [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA

Warner's Dyspeptic Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those afflicted with habitual costiveness. [illegible] For sale by druggists everywhere. R. F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors, 619 State-st., Chicago.

WATCHES.

Watches for the Million.

The GREAT TRADE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

Founder of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and its successful conductor for thirteen years, and for the last nine years of Chicago; author of several medical works on Diseases of the Skin, Organic Weakness, &c., can be consulted at his Medical Institute, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs, for the treatment of SYPHILIS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and all complicated and Chronic DISEASES, including Female Difficulties and Irregularities.

Ten separate rooms, with private entrances and exits. Consultations free.

[illegible]

Parties at a distance can consult the Doctor by describing symptoms and enclosing stamp for return answer. Address Dr. JAMES, P. O. Drawer 873, Chicago, Ill.

Treatise upon the diseases he treats sent in sealed envelope, to any address, upon receipt of stamp.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in this city, at No. [illegible] South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago. [illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible] South Clark-st., treats all Diseases of the "Nervous" and "Genito-Urinary Organs," [illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Urinary Organs

Frequently become deranged from various causes. [illegible] HERB BITTERS.

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATION, 1869

BOOTH, WEBSTER & CO.,

130 Duane-st., New York,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH & FRENCH DRY GOODS,

Offer the latest novelties in

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Colored, plain and poplin Alpacas, together with their usual large lines of staples, including the very best makes of single and double warp

BLUE BLACK ALPACAS,

TURNER'S PURE MOHAIRS,

TURKEY REDS,

LINENS, VELVETEENS, AND VELVETS, BLACK AND COLORED,

ITALIAN CLOTHS,

FERGUSON SILECIAS, PADDINGS, PRINTS, etc., etc., to which they invite the attention of the Western Jobbing Trade.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

On the 1st, 11th and 21st,

Except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. [illegible]

July 31—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Farnsworth.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible] for Japan and China.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., New York, F. R. BABY, Agent, or at General Western Agency, corner Lasalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

REDUCED RATES.

London and New York Steamship Line.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

A SUMMER RESORT.

The Most Attractive on the Atlantic Coast.

THE SAGAMORE HOUSE,

Frost's Point, near Portsmouth, N. H.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

ILLINOIS

State Teachers' Institute.

Annual Session of TWO WEEKS at Normal, University, beginning August 9, 1869. Normal Faculty will be present as instructors. [illegible] No charge for tuition.

R. EDWARDS, Prest.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

TROY, N. Y.

Very thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Natural Science. [illegible] For the Annual Register, [illegible] address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CULTURE!

DOCTOR AND MRS. GEO. W. HANDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Misses, [illegible] HANDY, [illegible] Boston.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

[illegible] VS. CHENEY.

[illegible] on the Motion to Dissolve Mr. Cheney's Injunction.

The Ecclesiastical Court of no More Account in the Eye of the Law than a Base-Ball Club.

The Court Declared to Have Gone Without the Canons in the Punishment.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Opening of Bids for Construction of [illegible] Adams Street Bridge.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, opened bids for constructing sewers in the following named streets: [illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Mortality Report—The River—The Offal Nuisance.

[illegible]

THE TURNER FESTIVAL.

Programme of the Exercises.

[illegible]

[illegible] PARK CONCERT.

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Purchase of Sites for Schools.

Repairs of Buildings—New Furniture—Painting.

Examination of Teachers.

Insurance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last night, Inspector Walsh in the chair. [illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL PARTY.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—WE ARE AUTHORIZED [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FOOT OF MADISON-ST.

BAILEY'S COMPLETE

MENAGERIE

And MODEL CIRCUS EXHIBITS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2 and 8 o'clock. Go and see the monster

RHINOCEROS,

The Performing Elephants, the Lions, Tigers, Bears, the Rare Animals, and the

LADY GYMNAST, SACRINO,

And the CHAMPION BARE-BACK RIDER OF THE WORLD,

SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,

And his Infant Prodigy, the boy ROMEO. Remember, this is the

MOST ELEGANT CIRCUS

In the world. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.

[illegible]

"TWA NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AUG. 6 AND 7.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

KENNEDY'S

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

DRY GOODS,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

13 CASES HOSIERY

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, August 4, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

NO. 22 LAKE-ST.,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4,

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES,

[illegible]

BY E. F. THOMAS.

On THURSDAY, August 5, [illegible]

AT 28 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Furniture, Crockery, Three Sewing Machines, [illegible]

AT 217 NORTH WELLS-ST.,

[illegible]

E. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

BY WM. B. LANGLEY.

SPECIAL SALE OF

[illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

2 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT. Day board $7 a week.

6 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS and first class board.

15 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., BETWEEN LAKE [illegible]

20 WILLARD-PLACE, ONE STREET WEST OF [illegible]

47 JACKSON-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.—ONE [illegible]

56 WEST HARRISON-ST.—BOARDING FOR A [illegible]

57 FIRST-ST., CORNER OHIO, NEAR LAKE [illegible]

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FURNISHED [illegible]

110 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FURNISHED [illegible]

113 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR AND [illegible]

114 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT [illegible]

115 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED [illegible]

144 WEST TAYLOR-ST., BETWEEN CLINTON [illegible]

180 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — LARGE [illegible]

224 WEST MONROE-ST.—FINE BACK PAR[illegible]

225 INDIANA-ST.—A PLEASANT FUR[illegible]

228 WEST MONROE—BOARD AND ROOMS [illegible]

233 STATE-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD FOR [illegible]

263 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE HANDSOME [illegible]

268 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND BACK PAR[illegible]

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

320 WABASH-AV.—WITH BOARD AN ELE[illegible]

334 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER OF ASH[illegible]

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOM[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE [illegible]

[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN THE [illegible]

[illegible]

WARREN & GOODRICH.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]